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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1906.

How Chicago Goes to Work.

Chicago is a large city and its needs are large. Its aims and its enterprises are large correspondingly. So it is that its business men have not hesitated to grapple the enormous problem of making it beautiful. Men of spirit elsewhere might well pause before an undertaking so vast and so discouraging, but not those who made the Columbian Exposition.

What they propose is this: An outer park belt encircling the entire city; a beautiful river front with embankments, driveways and granite docks; a civic center to be formed by erecting a city hall to match the adjoining county building; small parks to be obtained by condemning the half-blocks on their east and west facades; putting the street cars into subways; concentrating the railroads into two great terminal centers; and the erection of various new buildings, including an enlarged Art Institute.

The size of this undertaking is clear from the fact that \$50,000 is estimated as the cost of employing a board of supervising architects and holding a competition for plans. If such a sum must be expended before a single shovel of dirt is thrown up the total outlay may be expected to run far into the millions.

Well, the \$50,000 is forthcoming. The Merchants' Club has assumed half of it. Eighty men have subscribed \$100 each. Daniel H. Burnham has been commissioned to direct the competition and lay down the conditions of the competition, and a banquet will be given in January to make the architects acquainted with the business men who are paying the bills.

It is a business project throughout; and it may well be an object lesson for Washington throughout. We do not need to subscribe \$50,000 for plans to make the Capital beautiful. That has already been done. We do not need to concentrate the railroads into two terminals. That, also, has already been done, and the District has had to pay only its share of the cost, not all of it as Chicago will pay all. But we do need co-operation for other purposes, co-operation independent of Congress like that of the Chicago Merchants' Club. It is hard to believe that Washington cannot obtain such pulling together even for the purpose of expanding its trade.

Canada—Independent and Saucy.
Two eminent authorities on Canadian affairs have been discussing the future of the Dominion's trade relations with the United States, and, as is usual with eminent authorities, differ radically on the remedies that should be applied to the existing conditions.

Goldwin Smith, who has been preaching annexation for some years, since the failure of a series of determined and persistent efforts to form a commercial union between the countries, has issued an elaborate statement in which he presumes to show a marked shift of sentiment on the part of the Canadians in favor of annexation to the United States. Mr. Smith is satisfied that annexation will come within the next twenty years, and that, in the meantime, it is a waste of effort to talk about reciprocal trade treaties or any brand of tariff bargaining.

On the other hand, James J. Hill, the railroad wizard of the Northwest country, is clamoring for demolition of the tariff walls between this country and Canada, and insists that the greatest degree of prosperity for both nations will come only in the wake of freest trade relations between the United States and "The Lady of the Snows." Mr. Hill admits that annexation figures in the logical destiny of the two countries, but he sees no possibility of such union within the next fifty years.

The flaw in both programs is found in the failure of Mr. Smith and Mr. Hill to take the Canadian and his revised view of the conditions into proper consideration. Some years ago there was a strong and growing annexation sentiment in several of the provinces of Canada. With granaries bursting from surplus farm products and markets

far remote, the Canadians felt a keen desire for some change in conditions that would give them access to the markets of the United States and allow them favored rates in the purchase of our manufactures, of which they then stood in great need.

But conditions have changed materially within the last few years. Manufacturing establishments have sprung up in all portions of the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to Calgary, and Canada is now rapidly developing her steel industry, her woolen mills, and manufacturing nearly all the lines of wares for which she was formerly one of this country's best customers. This development has created a consuming class in Canada and furnished her farmers with a profitable home market.

Back of all this, Canada has resources the value of which she is learning to appreciate. Her immense timber and ore supplies, her vast wheat areas in the Northwest, and her limitless ranges are becoming more valuable year by year, and the wise political leaders in the Dominion are urging a waiting policy. They contend that the United States will soon be clamoring for Canadian lumber, Canadian wheat, Canadian cattle, and Canadian minerals, and that Canada will then be in position to dictate terms of commercial or political union, rather than appear as an applicant for favors.

American statesmen who are laboring under the impression that Canada is wearing her heart out in longing for trade concessions from the United States should lose no time in revising and reversing their views on that point. Canada is becoming independent, almost to the point of sauciness.

The Missouriian's reputation for insisting upon being shown a may have been a factor in Attorney General Moody's decision to have the cases against the Standard Oil Company tried in St. Louis.

"After Rockefeller who?" recently asked the Kansas City Star. Sorry to have been so long in answering, but it is a deputy sheriff from Findlay, Ohio.

In the light of election results, several Presidential booms show the need of repressing.

Secretary Bonaparte's suggestion of a "legalized boss" has been tried in Russia without any glaringly successful results.

Chicago is talking about hiring a press agent. A chaplain would suit her case better.

This epidemic of burglary and footpad work at Pittsburgh may not be without some good effect, if it scares the Pittsburgh millionaire into spending his nights at home.

London hints that there is much unwritten political and secret history behind the coming retirement of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington. If it's secret, the demand for all the details will be simply irresistible.

"How Can Chicago Be Improved?" asks the News. Any change must be in the nature of an improvement.

Henry James insists that the phrase "handing a lemon" conveys no meaning. The second best man in the election knows better.

If more testimony is wanted on the need of an elastic currency that New Jersey man who has been ordered by the court to pay his wife alimony of \$10 a week out of a weekly salary of \$8 ought to be called as a witness.

The increase in the price of lead pencils will not bother the average man who gets his pencils and umbrellas in the same way.

Count Boni will hardly come to America. The walking isn't good.

Senator and Mrs. Platt have given each other a certificate of good character, and if they are satisfied the rest of us ought to be.

A Texas minister asserts that churches are good breeding places for tuberculosis germs, thus furnishing men who are not immune with another excuse.

The Dingley tariff, it has been discovered, provides for a 50 per cent duty on imported elephants. This will protect the product of that elephant farm in Texas from competition with the pauper elephants of Europe.

Chancellor von Buelow's prediction that Germany will lower her tariff bars to the United States ought to make the American hog sit up and take notice.

While the United States has the problem of what she will do with her ex-presidents, Europe is facing the question of what she shall do with her growing collection of ex-husbands of American heiresses.

"The child of today will be the man of tomorrow," said Senator Beveridge, in an address to Ohio teachers. Depends, doesn't it, Senator, on the sex of the child?

These newly-elected officials who are off in the woods "taking a needed rest" might as well understand that the country is also enjoying it.

These trusts that have always kept a staff of expert corporation lawyers will now have to add a few skilled in the art of defense in criminal cases.

Secretary Bonaparte wants to reduce the number of rich men in the country, but he can get more votes on a proposition to reduce the number of poor men.

Another Freak of Lightning.
"Jack's mother-in-law took refuge under a tree during a thunderstorm."
"And was struck by lightning?"
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—Atlanta Constitution.

Tips From the Loophole

THE TALE OF A SHIRT (CUSTOM MADE.)

Truth, stranger than fiction, is also a great deal funnier.
Hence this truthful tale of the tail of a custom made shirt.

A Washington business man had some shirts made to order, fancy shirts, lavender, gray, granite-blue, checks, stripes, and other patterns, shades and colors, as many another Washington man has ordered and worn before.

When the shirts came from the haberdashery they were accompanied by but one pair of cuffs. Now anyone who has worn shirts of the custom made variety at \$3 or \$4 per knows full well that a custom made shirt will outwear two pairs of cuffs.

It was practically impossible to match the goods in the shirts for more cuffs, and so, after the first and original pair of cuffs were frayed, this Washington man excoriated his American ingenuity and soon after appeared arrayed in all his glory and honor, cuffs that matched perfectly his shirts.

But this man is a golf fiend, and thus the secret became no longer a secret for (by day, in the excitement of the game with some fellow club members, this man noticed his fellow players casting envious glances at him. He was quick to see that they were studying the effect of the manner in which his shirt was tucked in his belted trousers.

Five of them modestly admitted them and there that they had secured a second pair of cuffs, in exactly the same manner.

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"And was struck by lightning?"
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THE LAND OF TOMORROW

There's never a place
On the old earth's face
That is free from the hand of Sorrow;
There was never a soul
But turned, for its good,
To the golden land of Tomorrow.

There's never a joy
But has an alloy,
There's a wrinkle for every brow;
There's a pain for every gain,
But cost some one pain
In the prosaic country of Now.

There's none seem to know
As onward they go,
Calmly plodding through life's weary
That, to their sorrow,
This land of Tomorrow
Proves to be but the land of Today!

HOW COULD HE?
"MacScratch, the comic artist has been fired."
"Why?"
"He drew a picture of a locomotive and forgot to make the number on it."

MEAN THING.
"I've got to put my foot down, John!"
"Well, John, that's no small matter!"

HONEST TITLE.
"What does he call his new comic opera?"
"The Pirate."
"Well, I knew the book and lyrics and music were stolen, but I didn't think he'd admit it!"

A NEAR-FABLE.
There was once a man who never failed when a friend was in trouble to slap him on the back heartily and tell him to "cheer up." "Grip" he was called. It so happened, one time, that this man got in grievous trouble himself. Then all the condolences, all the cheerful advice and hearty, jolly slang of friends helped him to bear his troubles easily or uncomplainingly.

Moral—Few men can bear their own troubles as easily as they do those of their friends.

SOME SOLOMON MISSED.
It is a good umbrella that won't open both ways.

Too many men get rich by adopting for their life motto, "Never give up."

If a man could put up as good a special bluff as his wife does a special bluff he would succeed hands down.

If English sparrows were worth \$100 each no woman's hat would be complete without a few sparrows' wings.

It is often better to have loved and lost than to have never loved and won.

Knockers get big audiences, but there are no box office receipts.

JES' SO.
The melancholy days have come,
When it's too warm to drink hot scotch
And yet too cold for beer!

YEP.
"Let's see," said the reporter, "this man Jinks says today, you say—whom did he leave?"
"All of us," replied the undertaker.

REMARKABLE.
"I see by the papers that some people escaped from the shipwreck with their lives. Remarkable, wasn't it?"
"It would have been decidedly more remarkable if they had escaped without their lives!"

SAME.
Same old sameness,
Same old lot
Who used to kick
Cause 'twas hot,
Same old kickers,
Ever bold,
Now they're kicking
Cause it's cold!

NO TERRORS FOR THEM.
"Ha-ha-ha!"
"What are you laughing at?"
"I was only thinking what a lovely time the wicked worshippers will have when they die!"

FATHER AND COOSE

The fair maid who, the first of May,
Goes to the fields as the day just dawns
And washes in dew from the hawthorn tree
Will get her complexion full of thorns!

A NEAR-FABLE.
Once upon a time a young couple became acquainted and were married the next week, when each discovered that the other possessed no wealth, whereupon he hustled out to work every day and she, in the course of years, was on the jump every minute cooking and tending the children and mending, etc., and they lived quite happily.

Moral—A good many people who marry in haste have no leisure in which to repent.

DON'TS FOR THE THEATER.
DON'T wait until five minutes before the performance and then demand the highest priced seats in the house—the ticket seller may have them.

DON'T fail to go out before the last act. Sometimes it is 11 o'clock before the show is over.

DON'T drink all the water the usher passes you, spill part of it into the lap of the lady beside you.

DON'T get enthusiastic over anything on the stage. If you look and act like a backhead throughout the performance they will know you are a member of high society.

DON'T allow the usher to show you to your seat. Pick out the one that pleases you most and have a nice little fight with it afterwards.

DON'T fail to take a lunch to the theater, it helps pass the time and amuses the others.

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When Bonaparte's Big Boss Rules Fairbanks Will Have an Advantage



YANKEES' LUXURIES REFERENDUM MOVE MOUNTING HIGHER MAKING PROGRESS

Imports of Unnecessary Articles for Fiscal Year \$100,000,000.

The American appetite for luxuries is growing more expensive. Diamonds, lace, embroideries, ribbons, champagne, and other articles are costing heavily and causing the shakels to flow across the seas in great currents. An eighth of a billion dollars was sent out of the United States in the fiscal year 1906, according to a statement issued today by the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the purchase of luxuries. How rapidly the thirst for luxuries is growing may be judged from the fact that purchases of such articles abroad have doubled in the last decade.

Total Reaches \$125,000,000.
The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor figures that over \$100,000,000 was sent out of the United States in the last fiscal year for luxuries other than tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. If tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes are included, the imports of luxuries amounted to \$125,000,000. Imports of luxuries include over \$40,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones; about \$30,000,000 worth of lace, edgings, embroideries, and ribbons; about \$7,000,000 worth of feathers, natural and artificial; over \$6,000,000 worth of champagne, and about \$1,000,000 for miscellaneous articles, such as perfumes, opium for smoking, if tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes are rated as luxuries.

Upward Leap in Diamonds.
Diamonds and other precious stones show the largest increase in the decade, the total value of precious stones, jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver in 1906 having been \$7,944,022, and in 1905 \$4,120,715. Diamonds alone increased from about \$7,000,000 in 1905 to about \$10,000,000 in 1906. Cotton laces, edgings and embroideries increased from about \$11,000,000 in 1905 to \$24,000,000 in 1906. Tobacco and cigars increased from about \$19,000,000 in 1905 to \$27,000,000 in 1906. Champagne imports have about doubled in the decade. Imports of champagne increased from about \$1,000,000 in 1905 to about \$2,000,000 in 1906. The bulk of the luxuries, other than tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, came from Europe. Of the \$35,000,000 worth of diamonds imported in 1905 over \$11,000,000 came from the United Kingdom, about \$11,000,000 from the Netherlands, \$6,500,000 from Belgium, and about \$5,500,000 from France. These countries, however, may be considered as merely dealers in these articles, since none of them are producers of diamonds.

Cuba Leads in Cigars.
Of the \$6,000,000 worth of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers imported in 1906, fully 95 per cent comes from the Netherlands, which obtain it from its East Indian island of Sumatra, and of the \$4,000,000 worth of cigars nearly the entire value is from Cuba.

War of Religions Threatens India.
The annual visitation of the grand officers of the United Order of the Golden Cross in this jurisdiction, was held at Goodwill Commandery, No. 21, Wednesday evening in its hall, 516 Ninth street northwest, and a large percentage of the membership was present, including three of the charter members of the commandery. The exercises were in the hands of the good of the order committee, and a program was presented, consisting of musical and literary numbers, followed by refreshments.

Goodwill Commandery Annual Visitation.
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Choice of Vocation.
A Wyoming nun declined a political nomination because he "could not be a Christian and a politician at the same time." So many seem to prefer to drop the other vocation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GROWING SKIWARD

Current Fiscal Year Will Prove a Record Breaker.

INTERNAL REVENUE HEAVY

Treasury Deficit Impossible—No Special Session of Congress Necessary to Meet Such Conditions.

Customs officials are astonished at the way customs receipts have been coming in to the Treasury since the opening of this fiscal year. The returns from customs are rapidly forging ahead of the returns of last fiscal year, and unless there is an unexpected turn this fiscal year will prove a record-breaker. Since July 1, the receipts have been approximately \$120,000,000, or about \$10,000,000 heavier than the receipts for the corresponding period of last fiscal year. If this is kept up, the aggregate from customs for the current fiscal year ought to reach \$325,000,000. Last fiscal year there was much gratification at the Treasury because the \$200,000,000 mark was passed, and all records up to that time broken.

Business Is Booming.

Heavy business in general and unusual individual prosperity are the reasons given at the Treasury for the steady enlargement of the customs returns. There is nothing heard of the tariff of a year ago that it will be useful to revise the tariff in order to increase the revenues. The danger of a deficit no longer confronts Secretary Shaw and his assistants. Like the tariff, the internal revenue is bringing in much more income than last fiscal year. It has already passed the \$100,000,000 mark and is about \$20,000,000 heavier than a year ago at this time. Receipts from miscellaneous sources are likewise higher. The total receipts from all sources this fiscal year exceed \$238,000,000 and were over \$22,000,000 heavier than they were at the corresponding time in 1905.

The heavy revenues, especially from customs, are not expected to help the cause of the tariff revisionists without efforts to get the President to call a special session. It cannot be urged there is need for more revenue and that schedules should be lowered to allow more goods to come in. Moreover, the opponents of revision will be able to point to the fact that the revenue is coming in so heavy that the Government can afford to make any revision it wishes without disturbing schedules and without causing any uneasiness.

Many revisionists have hoped that President Roosevelt would advocate revision in his annual message. But it is settled that he will not do so. Whether he will take the tariff up in a special session, later in the year, and the pressure brought upon him by members of Congress. Already sentiment for revision is being manifested in many quarters, but this week a number of the members of House and Senate arriving in Washington are declaring in a number of districts in the late elections spells revision, and hence do not favor any movement to take it up.

Tariff Revisionists Restless.

The revisionists are urging that if tariff revision is not taken up within a short time and carried through either at a special session or at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, then the whole matter will have to go over until the winter of 1909-10. They hold that the country will not rest well under the present schedules until that time, and that the tariff will yield to the demand for revision before the 1908 campaign the chances of a Democratic victory will be increased. President Roosevelt holds the key to the situation. This is generally admitted by members of the House and Senate. Representative William D. Foulke, of the House Military Affairs Committee, who is identified with the high tariff faction of the Republican party, has expressed this idea today. He said that if President Roosevelt came out for revision nothing could stop it, and Congress would be bound to follow. He said the people of the country were with Roosevelt.

MOUNTAIN PROPHET USES WEIRD RITES

Farmer Drawing Crowds by Harangues on Theocracy vs. Democracy.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 15.—A man who says that he is a prophet and who proclaims what he calls the "new gospel of peace," is stirring the people of Bucks Hills, in the Litchfield mountains, not far from Waterbury, Conn. He is W. L. Story, who has been a farmer in the neighborhood for twenty-four years, but has never before given evidences of religious proclivities.

Story's neighbors are greatly aroused over his claims to divine inspiration, and people are flocking to hear him preach his strange doctrine. In a grove near his farmhouse Story has erected a rude altar of stones and a rustic reading desk decorated with many symbols, including the square and compass of Freemasonry.

The self-proclaimed prophet, who is a slender, bronzed man of pleasant appearance, and about fifty years old, recently held a meeting in which he expounded his methods. The ceremonies began with prayer and readings from the Old Testament, which, he claimed, were the cause of labor, appeared before his audience clad simply in woolen shirt and trousers, and wearing a pointed cap bearing such inscriptions as "Labor," "Theocracy," etc.

After a prayer Story drew up a Bible which he